(XXX YEAR.) THE (No. 1538.) 145

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1775.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Maryland, Sept. 28.

"THE general congreſs is now ſitting, and conſiſts of deputies from every colony on the continent, except Quebec and the two Floridas. You ſhall hear ſoon again from me, if they do not recommend a ſtop to all mercantile commerce with Great Britain. This congreſs is truly reſpectable. It conſiſts of about 70 members, men of integrity, men of talents, choſen without ſolicitation, bribery, or corruption; choſen only on account of their integrity and talents. I will not compare them to the houſe of commons in point of fortune and property; but I will not degrade them by making it a doubt whether the American congreſs does not excel both houſes of parliament in honour, honeſty, and public ſpirit. All your public papers tell us, both houſes of parliament are corrupt and venal; their acts againſt America ſpeak them tyrannical. Why is England put to the immenſe expence of ſending troops and ſhips of war to awe us into obedience; is ſhe able, under ſuch a load of debts, to bear an increaſe? Is the miniſtry weak enough to think we ſhall draw the ſword, when patience and forbearance of commerce will very effectually anſwer our purpoſe? America does not yet contain five millions of ſouls. In fifty years, according to the common courſe of population, ſhe may contain at leaſt ſixty millions. Will Great Britain then pretend to tax us, and enforce payment by her troops and navy?"

Nov. 26. The times are out of joint, ſays a correſpondent, Britannia is ſick of many griefs, and yet our ſtage empirics venture to tamper with her conſtitution; they adminiſtered pills in St. George's Fields, trepanned her at Brentford, ſqueezed her in the Eaſt-Indies, and are now letting her blood in America.

A diſtinguiſhed writer ſays of eloquence, that it has preſerved the date of liberty, diſarmed the hand of power, and decides the fate of civil inſtitutions, by its almoſt magical dominion over the paſſions---The inſtances of this mighty ſuperiority of this great talent, are not very recent, either in Britain, Batavia, Brandenburgh, or Boſton.

A diſpute of a ſerious nature has ariſen between the States General and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, on account of the non-payment of the intereſt long due on the money borrowed of the Dutch by the latter, in order to carry on their late warlike expeditions againſt the Ottoman Porte; indeed it ſeems to be a moot point with many politicians, whether the former will ever touch a penny more, either of principal, or intereſt.

Nov. 29. A motion, it is ſaid, will be made to expel a certain new elected member, whoſe origin is almoſt a diſgrace to ſociety, and more eſpecially to the great aſſembly of the nation.

Dec. 13. It is ſaid that the province of Maſſachuſetts-bay has formed itſelf into an independent government. The late council, late judges, &c. with the houſe of repreſentatives, are to act; are to execute the laws in all civil and criminal caſes, in like manner as before the late act of parliament. And this form, it is ſaid, is to continue till the late acts are repealed.

A certain very great northern potentate is to reſign the crown, and come and live in England in leſs than two years; and a certain celebrated architect has inſtructions to build a palace ſuitable for the reception of ſo great a perſonage. Adjoining to this palace, which is to be raiſed in Oxford-road, is to be built a very magnificent theatre, where plays and operas will be exhibited alternately, and gratis, four times a week. The ſums neceſſary for all this expence are already veſted in our funds. The revenue to be ſpent by this retiring ſovereign, will amount to 200,000l. per ann. It is ſaid that a troop of horſe are regularly to mount guard at the new palace. *Morn. Chron.*

Province of NEW HAMPSHIRE.

AT the convention of the deputies appointed by the ſeveral towns in the province aforeſaid, held at Exeter on the 25th day of January, 1775. Preſent 144 members.

Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Eſq; Preſident.

Voted unanimouſly, That we heartily approve of the proceedings of the late grand continental congreſs, reſpecting the juſt ſtate of the rights and liberties of the Britiſh colonies; and of the means recommended to reſtore, ſecure, and protect the ſame; and that we return our moſt unfeigned thanks to the late members of that congreſs in general, and to thoſe of this province in particular, for the faithful diſcharge of the important truſt repoſed in them.

Voted, that John Sullivan, and John Langdon, Eſqrs. be delegates to repreſent this province in the continental congreſs, propoſed to be held at Philadelphia, on the tenth day of May next, and that they and each of them in the abſence of the other, have full and ample power, in behalf of this province, to conſent and agree to all meaſures, which ſaid congreſs ſhall deem neceſſary to obtain redreſs of American grievances.

Voted, that two hundred and fifty pounds, lawful money, be raiſed for defraying the expences of ſaid delegates.

Voted, that the Hon. John Wentworth, Col. Nath. Folſom, Hon. Meſeach Weare, Eſq; Col. Joſiah Bartlet, Col. Chriſtopher Toppan, Ebenezer Thompſon, and William Whipple, Eſqrs. be a committee in behalf of this province to call a provincial convention of deputies, when they ſhall judge the exigencies of public affairs require it: And that they, together with Samuel Cutts and John Pickering, Eſqrs. be a committee of correſpondence for this province.

Voted, the following addreſs.

To the inhabitants of the province of New-Hampſhire.

Brethren,

WHEN we conſider the unhappy condition to which you and your American brethren are reduced! When we reflect, that for near ten months paſt, you have been deprived of any ſhare in your own government, and of thoſe advantages which flow to ſociety from legiſlative aſſemblies; when we view the lowering clouds charged with miniſterial vengeance faſt ſpreading over this extenſive continent, ready to burſt on the heads of its inhabitants, and involve the whole Britiſh empire in one common ruin! at this alarming juncture, Duty to Almighty God, to our country, ourſelves, and poſterity, loudly demands our moſt ſtrenuous exertions to avoid the impending danger.

Such are the meaſures adopted by the Britiſh miniſtry, for enſlaving you; and with ſuch inceſſant vigilance has their plan been proſecuted, that tyranny already begins to wave its banners in your borders; and to threaten theſe once happy regions with infamous and deteſtable ſlavery!

Shall we, knowing the value of freedom, and nurſed in the arms of liberty, make a baſe and ignominious ſurrender of our rights; thereby conſigning ſucceeding generations, to a condition of wretchedneſs, from which, perhaps, all human efforts will be inſufficient to extricate them?

Duty to ourſelves, and regard for our country, ſhould induce us to defend our liberties, and to tranſmit the fair inheritance unimpaired to poſterity.

Should our reſtleſs enemies drive us to arms in defence of every thing we hold dear, we ſhould be reduced to a ſtate, dreadful even in contemplation; for ſhould we prove victorious, the blood of our brethren, ſhed in the unhappy conteſt, would cauſe the laurels to wither on our brows, and make the conquerors mourn with the vanquiſhed: but ſhould our enemies be ſucceſsful, they will thereby rivet the chains of ſlavery upon us and our poſterity.

Thus ſurrounded with dangers and diſtreſſes on every ſide, it behooves us to adopt and purſue ſuch peaceable meaſures, as, under God, will be moſt likely to prevent thoſe dreadful calamities with which we are threatened.

Fully ſenſible, that to point out, with any degree of certainty, the methods by which you may ſhun the threatening evils would require more than human wiſdom, we can only recommend ſuch meaſures as appear to us moſt likely to anſwer that deſirable end, beſt calculated to reſtore to you that peace and harmony, ſo ardently wiſhed for, by every good and honeſt American.

We therefore earneſtly recommend,

1ſt. That you diſcountenance and diſcourage all treſpaſſes and injuries againſt individuals, and their property, and all diſorders of every kind; and that you cultivate and maintain peace and harmony, among yourſelves.

2d. That you yield due obedience to the magiſtrates within this government; and carefully endeavour to ſupport the laws thereof.

3d. That you ſtrictly adhere to the aſſociation of the late continental congreſs; and deal with the violators of it, in the manner therein recommended.

4th. That you endeavour particularly to enforce the laws of the province againſt hawkers, pedlers, and petty chapmen.

5th. That you abſtain from the uſe of Eaſt-India tea, whenever, or by whatever means it has, or may be imported.

6th. That you encourage and ſupport your ſeveral committees of correſpondence and inſpection, in diſcharging the very important truſt you have repoſed in them.

7th. That in caſe any inhabitants of theſe colonies ſhould be ſeized, in order to be tranſported to Great Britain, or other parts beyond ſeas, to be tried, for offences ſuppoſed to be committed in America; you conduct yourſelves agreeable to the advice of the late continental congreſs.

8th. That in your ſeveral ſtations, you promote and encourage the manufactures of this country; and endeavour, both by precept and example, to induce all under you, and with whom you are connected, to practice œconomy, and induſtry; and to ſhun all kinds of extravagance.

9th. That the officers of the ſeveral regiments ſtrictly comply with the laws of this province for regulating a militia—And as the militia upon this continent, if properly diſciplined, would be able to do great ſervice in its defence, ſhould it ever be invaded by his Majeſty's enemies: That you acquaint yourſelves with the manual exerciſe, particularly that recommended and injoined by the captain-general; the motions being natural, eaſy, and beſt calculated to qualify perſons for real action; and alſo to improve themſelves in thoſe evolutions which are neceſſary for infantry in time of engagement.

10th. That, as your enemies are uſing every art to impoveriſh and diſtreſs you, in order to induce ſubmiſſion to their arbitrary mandates; you carefully ſhun thoſe meaſures which may have a tendency to diſtreſs your brethren and fellow-ſufferers; and avoid all unneceſſary law-ſuits, and endeavour to ſettle diſputes between you in the moſt amicable, and leaſt expenſive manner. --That all debtors exert themſelves in diſcharging their juſt debts, and creditors exerciſe ſuch lenity as their circumſtances will admit of.

11th. That as the inhabitants of the town of Boſton in the province of Maſſachuſets-bay, are now labouring under a load of miniſterial vengeance, laid upon them to enforce obedience to certain arbitrary and unconſtitutional acts, which, if once ſubmitted to, muſt involve all America in ſlavery and ruin: conſcious that all theſe colonies are largely indebted to the virtue and fortitude of thoſe patriotic aſſertors of freedom, we heartily recommend a continuation of your contributions, for the relief of that oppreſſed people: And that you keep yourſelves in conſtant readineſs to ſupport them in their juſt oppoſition, whenever neceſſity may require.

Laſtly. We earneſtly entreat you, at this time of tribulation and diſtreſs, when your enemies are urging you to deſpair; when every ſcene around is full of gloom and horror; that in imitation of your pious forefathers, with contrition of ſpirit, and penitence of heart, you implore the divine *being*, who alone is able to deliver you from your preſent unhappy and diſtreſſing ſituation, eſpouſe your righteous cauſe, ſecure your liberties, and fix them on a firm and laſting baſis. And we fervently beſeech him to reſtore to you, and your American brethren, that peace and tranquillity, ſo ardently deſired, and earneſtly ſought for, by every true friend to liberty and mankind. By order of the Convention

J. WENTWORTH, Preſid.

BOSTON, *February* 9.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS AT CAMBRIDGE, *Feb.* 7.

WHEREAS it appears to this congreſs, that certain perſons are employed in divers kinds of work for the army, now ſtationed in Boſton, for the purpoſe of carrying into execution the late acts of parliament, and in ſupplying them with iron for waggons canvaſs, tent-poles, and other articles of field equipage whereby ſaid army may be enabled to take the field, and diſtreſs the inhabitants of this country.

Therefore reſolved, as the opinion of this congreſs, and it is accordingly ſtrongly recommended, to the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of this province, that ſhould any perſon or perſons, preſume to ſupply the troops now ſtationed in Boſton, or elſewhere in ſaid province, with timber, boards, ſpars, pickets, tent-poles, canvaſs, bricks, iron, waggons, carts, carriages, intrenching tools, or any materials for making any of the carriages, or implements aforeſaid, with horſes or oxen for draught, or any other materials whatever, which may enable them to annoy, or in any manner to diſtreſs ſaid inhabitants, he or they ſo offending ſhall be held in the higheſt deteſtation, and deemed inveterate enemies to America, and ought to be prevented and oppoſed by all reaſonable means whatever.

And whereas it appears to this congreſs, that large quantities of ſtraw will be wanted by the inhabitants of this province, in caſe we ſhould be driven to the hard neceſſity of taking up arms in our own defence:

Therefore reſolved, that no perſon or perſons ought to ſell or diſpoſe of any ſtraw, which he or they may have on hand, except to the inhabitants of this province for their own, private uſe, or the uſe of ſaid province. And it is ſtrongly recommended by this congreſs, to the committee of correſpondence and inſpection in the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this province, to ſee that the above reſolves be ſtrictly and faithfully adhered to, till otherwiſe ordered by this or ſome other provincial congreſs, or houſe of repreſentatives.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, ſecretary.

By a courier juſt arrived from Cambridge, we learn that the provincial congreſs now ſitting there, have appointed a committee to examine into, and anſwer his majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech! and to aſſure him that there is not a prevailing diſpoſition to infringe the laws, as has been maliciouſly and falſely repreſented to his majeſty.

JAMAICA, *December* 28.

To the KING'*s moſt excellent majeſty in* COUNCIL.

The humble PETITION *and* MEMORIAL *of the* ASSEMBLY *of* JAMAICA.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the aſſembly of Jamaica, having taken into our conſideration the preſent critical ſtate of the colonies, humbly approach the throne to aſſure your majeſty of our moſt dutiful regard to your royal perſon and family, and our attachment to and reliance on our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain, founded on the moſt ſolid and durable baſis, the continued enjoyment of our perſonal rights, and the ſecurity of our properties.

That weak and feeble as this colony is, from its very ſmall number of white inhabitants, and its peculiar ſituation from the incumbrance of more than 200,000 ſlaves, it cannot be ſuppoſed that we now intend, or ever could have intended, reſiſtance to Great-Britain.

That this colony has never, by riots or other violent meaſures, oppoſed, or permitted an act of reſiſtance againſt any law impoſed on us by Great-Britain, though always truly ſenſible of our juſt rights, and of the pernicious conſequences, both to the parent and infant ſtate, with which ſome of them muſt be attended; always relying, with the moſt implicit confidence, on the juſtice and paternal tenderneſs of your majeſty, even to the moſt feeble and diſtant of your ſubjects and depending that when your majeſty and your parliament ſhould have maturely conſidered and deliberated on the claims of Great-Britain and her colonies, every cauſe of diſſatisfaction would be removed.

That juſtly alarmed with the approaching horrors of an unnatural conteſt between [redacted] and her colonies, in which the moſt [redacted] to this iſland, and the inevitable deſt[redacted] all ages colonies are involved; and [redacted] prehenſion, as well as by our affecti[redacted] ubjects, both in great-Britain and thi[redacted] fore your

majesty's favourable reception of this our humble petition and memorial, as well on behalf of ourselves and our constituents, the good people of this island, as on behalf of all your majesty's subjects, the colonists of America; but especially those who labour at present under the heavy weight of your majesty's displeasure, for whom we entreat to be admitted as humble suitors; that we may not, at so important a crisis, be wanting to contribute our sincere and well meant, however small endeavours, to heal those disorders, which may otherwise terminate in the destruction of the empire.

That as we conceive it necessary for this purpose to enter into the different claims of Great-Britain and her colonies, we beg leave to place it in the royal mind as the first established principle of the constitution, that the people of England have a right to partake, and do partake, of the legislation of their country, and that no laws can affect them, but such as receive their assent, given by themselves, or their representatives; and it follows therefore, that no one part of your majesty's English subjects either can, or ever could, legislate for any other part.

That the settlers of the first colonies, but especially those of the elder colonies of North-America, as well as the conquerors of this island, were a part of the English people, in every respect equal to them, and possessed of every right and privilege at the time of their emigration, which the people of England were possessed of, and irrefragably to that great right of consenting to the laws which should bind them in all cases whatsoever; and who, emigrating at first in small numbers, when they might have been oppressed, such rights and privileges were constantly guarantied by the crown, to the emigrants and conquerors, to be held and enjoyed by them in the places to which they emigrated; and were confirmed by many repeated solemn engagements, made public by proclamation, under the faith of which they did actually emigrate and conquer: That therefore the people of England had no rights, power, or privilege, to give to the emigrants; as these were, at the time of their emigration, possessed of all such rights equally with themselves.

That the peers of England were possessed of very eminent and distinguished privileges in their own right, as a branch of legislation, a court of justice in the dernier resort, for all appeals from the people, and in the first instance, for all causes instituted by the representatives of the people; but that it does not appear that they ever considered themselves as acting in such capacities for the colonies, the peers having never, to this day, heard or determined the causes of the colonists in appeal, in which it ever was, and is, their duty to serve the subjects within the realm.

That from what has been said, it appears that the emigrants could receive nothing from either the peers or the people; the former being unable to communicate their privileges, and the latter on no more than an equal footing with themselves; but that with the king it was far otherwise; the royal prerogative, as now annexed to and belonging to the crown, being totally independent of the people, who cannot invade, add to, or diminish it, nor restrain or invalidate those legal grants which the prerogative hath a just right to give, and hath very liberally given, for the encouragement of colonization; to some colonies it granted almost all the royal powers of government, which they hold and enjoy at this day; but to none of them did it grant less than to the first conquerors of this island, in whose favour it is declared, by a royal proclamation, "That they shall have the same privileges, to all intents and purposes, as the free born subjects of England."

Not to use the name, or authority of the people of the parent state, to take away, or render ineffectual, the legal grants of the crown to the colonists, is delusive, and destroys that confidence which the people have ever had and ought to have of the most solemn royal grants in their favour, and renders unstable and insecure, those very rights and privileges which prompted their emigration.

That our colonists and your petitioners having the most implicit confidence in the royal faith, pledged to them in the most solemn manner by your predecessors, rested satisfied with their different portions of the royal grants, and having been bred from their infancy to venerate the name of parliament, a word still dear to the heart of every Briton, and considered as the palladium of liberty, and the great source from whence their own is derived, received the several acts of parliament of England, and Great-Britain, for the regulation of the trade of the colonies, as the salutary precautions of a prudent father for the prosperity of a wide extended family; and that in this light we received them, without a thought of questioning the right, the whole tenor of our conduct will demonstrate, for above 100 years.

That though we received these regulations of trade from our fellow subjects of England, and Great-Britain, so advantageous to us as colonists, as Englishmen, and Britons, we did not thereby confer on them a power of legislating for us, far less that of destroying us and our children, by divesting us of all rights and property.

That with reluctance we have been drawn from the prosecution of our internal affairs, to behold with amazement, a plan almost carried into execution, for enslaving the colonies, founded, as we conceive, on a claim of parliament to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever.

Your humble petitioners have for several years, with deep and silent sorrow, lamented this unrestrained exercise of legislative power; still hoping, from the interposition of their sovereign, to avert that last and greatest of calamities, that of being reduced to an abject state of slavery, by having an arbitrary government established in the colonies, for the very attempting of which, a minister of your predecessor was impeached by a house of commons.

With like sorrow do we find the popish religion established by law, which by treaty was only to be tolerated.

That the most essential rights of the colonies have been invaded, and their property given and granted to your majesty, by men not entitled to such a power.

That the murder of the colonists hath been encouraged by another [illegible] disallowing and annulling their trials by juries of the vicinage; and that fleets and armies have been sent to enforce those dreadful laws.

We therefore, in the last extremity, most humbly beg leave at the throne, to declare to your majesty, that the acts in Great-Britain, and consequently their representatives, the house of commons, have not a right, as we trust we have shewn, to legislate for the colonies; and that your petitioners and the colonists are not, nor ought to be, bound by any other laws, than such as they have themselves assented to, and are not disallowed by your majesty.

Your petitioners do therefore make this claim and demand from their sovereign, as guarantee of their just rights, on the faith and confidence of which they have settled, and continue to reside in those distant parts of the empire, that no laws shall be made and attempted to be forced upon them, injurious to their rights as colonists, Englishmen, or Britons.

That your petitioners, fully sensible of the great advantages that have arisen from the regulations of trade in general, prior to the year 1760, as well to Great-Britain and her colonies as to your petitioners in particular, and being anxiously desirous of encreasing the good effects of these laws, as well as to remove an obstacle which is new in our government, and could not have existed on the principles of our constitution, as it hath arisen from colonization, we do declare for ourselves and the good people of this island, that we freely consent to the operation of such acts of the British parliament as are limited to the regulation of our external commerce only, and the sole object of which is the mutual advantage of Great-Britain and her colonies.

We, your petitioners, do therefore beseech your majesty, that you will be pleased, as the common parent of your subjects, to become a mediator between your European and American subjects, and to consider the latter, however far removed from your royal presence, as equally entitled to your protection and the benefits of the English constitution, the deprivation of which must dissolve that dependence on the parent state, which it is our glory to acknowledge, whilst enjoying those rights under her protection; but should this bond of union be ever destroyed, and the colonists reduced to consider themselves as tributaries to Britain, they must cease to venerate her as an affectionate parent.

We beseech your majesty to believe, that it is our earnest prayer to Almighty Providence, to preserve your majesty in all happiness, prosperity and honour, and that there never may be wanting one of your illustrious line, to transmit the blessings of our excellent constitution to the latest posterity, and to reign in the hearts of a loyal, grateful and affectionate people.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Feb. 17, 1775.

"Yesterday arrived the ship Beulah, Capt. Bussel, in nine weeks, from London; she is come to at the Watering-Place. Mr. Robert Murray, the owner, has summoned all those that have goods on board, to meet him this evening to confer together, I suppose, about sending her away.——We have also arrived a schooner from the Mole, and a sloop from Jamaica, both strangers; the latter has four casks of coffee on board; the consignee says, let it be thrown overboard, and the master can then declare it was to save the vessel and cargo. In one of these vessels is come a manuscript copy of the assembly's petition of that island to his majesty. Their sentiments in general coincide with what the congress declare in theirs, and give for reason that they have not opposed the late acts, because they were too insignificant to contend with Great-Britain only. This is what I am told, not having seen the petition."

We hear that it was determined on Friday night last, at a meeting of the owners of goods on board the Beulah arrived at New-York, that she should return to London with all her goods, agreeable to the resolves of the congress, and that she should depart in two days after the above-mentioned meeting.

ANNAPOLIS.

Prince George's county, Feb. 13, 1775.

THIS day (agreeable to notice given) was sold by public vendue, at Piscataway, under the direction of the committee, &c. two packages of goods, which Mr. Thomas Clagett had previously informed the committee of his having received from his constituents, Messrs. Ofwald, Dennistoun, and company, of Glasgow, by the ship Houston, Capt. Robert M'Clish, who arrived in this province in December last, viz.

	sterling.
One box Irish linens. Cost and charges	£. 31 11
One box hats. Cost and charges	16 7
	47 18
Sold for	48
For Boston	2

JOSIAS BEALL, chairman.

N. B. The sale of these goods, at this time, was occasioned by the opinion of the committee to defer the same until the goods were landed at Piscataway—Mr. Clagett having given early notice of their arrival in the province, and of his cheerfully submitting them to be sold agreeable to the association of the continental congress.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Baltimore, Feb. 23, 1775.

CAPT. G—— requests the favour of the *Bystander* (published in No 1535) that he will in future decline making use of his name in any queries that have no tendency to promote unanimity, peace and harmony, among the friends of America.

TO THE PRINTERS,

I should have thought it as little my business, as I am sure, it is my inclination, to have interfered in the dispute between *the American* and *the Citizen*, had not the former made use of some expressions, which have since been employed to abuse, and to injure me. It is my ill fortune to be one of *the few*, who cannot with a safe conscience, subscribe to any of the schemes enumerated by *the American*: for which, acting as I do, on principle, and not without consideration, I cannot but think it hard that, with *the American's* will, I should be held up *as an object of contempt*. I know but of one court on earth, that presumes to judge men on matters of conscience; and for the honour of humanity, I trust, there never will be another.

A subscription, for the relief, as was said of the people of Boston, was, I think first set on foot by our own provincial committee, or convention, (for, I know not well which to call it:) and other subscriptions it seems, have since been *advised* by the congress. Now, ours not the very word, ADVISED, imply, that we are at liberty to be advised, or not, as our own judgments and consciences shall direct us? —Not to take advice, may, I grant, be folly or obstinacy; but, it would be something worse, to do a thing contrary to my judgment, and my conscience, only because I had been so advised. I and those who think with me, have just as much right to make resolves, and give advice to others, as they have to resolve for, and advise us. And, if I am thoroughly persuaded, that the measures they have *advised*, are wrong, and ruinous, I beg leave to appeal to the friends of this American (for, I thank God, I am not quite silly enough to appeal to the American himself) if it is not my duty to *advise* my countrymen to beware how they adopt them? But, I am not to learn, that is not for a solitary individual, unasked, to take upon him the mighty privilege of *advising*—a business now happily reserved to committees, conventions, and congresses. Were I, however, so far to forget myself as to venture on so rash a step, I think I should not be afraid to appeal to the issue of this dispute with our parent state, to determine whose advice was best.

It is, God knows, full easy to call a man *an enemy to the liberties of America*; but a deal is to be done ere he can be proved to be such. And, surely, I need not say, it is wrong to give any man so foul a name, without indubitable proofs of his having first deserved it. If I know my own heart, I am, in the truest sense of the word, a friend to America—I have some reason to be so. Nor, unless, indeed, I am quite to learn what is my duty: can I, in my own judgment, in any thing better manifest my friendship for her, than, as far as my little influence extends, by checking a spirit of confusion and misrule, which, if not check'd, will, I fear, soon work her inevitable ruin; I add, that, as her friend, I cannot but be an enemy to many—to most of the measures, *advised* by this termagent American, and those like him. And I have just as much right to proclaim him *inimical* to American freedom, as he has to call me so—and if I do not overrate my own abilities, I am not less able to prove him so.—

In times like these, it may for ought I know, be prudent—because I suppose, it is safe to swim with the stream. Let it, however, be remembered, that, if this be wise, then were Hampden, Sidney, and Russel most unwise. In good truth, at the best it is but an easy kind of virtue, and such as any man may attain. But to dare to be singular in a good cause, and though but a willow in strength, to act the part of the oak, and scorn to bend to the prevailing torrent, if it be rash and indiscreet, is, however, honest, and manly. And I am bold to say, in any manner to persecute such a man, is tyranny in the extreme. *The American* says, *he acts against the sense and interest of the community*: my reply still is, this remains to be proved. The sense and interest of the community are very different things in the opinions of different men: it is for the legislature alone, authoritatively to say, what they are. Till that be done, to talk of a man's acting against his duty, is mere random declamation: it is to talk with as little consequence, as this American does.

Speaking of these subscriptions, *the American* says, "there is no obligation to pay, but a sense of duty, and no other *mode* to induce a compliance, but shame and infamy"—It might, perhaps, be deemed *pedantry* to question this writer about precision of expression; his reply is ready, *nonsense* as it is, it is patriotic, and since that can excuse him for greater offences, than those against grammar only, let it pass. But, whatever may come of the phraseology, I would to God, the assertion were true!—Whether it be so or not, let the following narrative of a recent fact determine.—

Amongst others, a planter in * * * * * county was applied to, to subscribe for arms and ammunition, and to muster.—He refused both—alleging only, in his justification, his oath of allegiance.—In vain was he plied with the threats of *shame and infamy*.—"Never—no, by him that made me"—(pardon him the oath;) "never"—said he—"will I pay a penny, or draw a trigger against my king"—*shame and infamy* however soon overtook him—but in a form in which he had little expected them.—Orders were given(—I beg pardon, perhaps, I should have said *advice* was given) that the friends of liberty and America should break off all commercial intercourse with him, as, if I mistake not, had been recommended by the grand continental congress—and their satellites the county committees:—and they did so.—Not a mill would grind for him—not a blacksmith point his plough—nor a store sell him a yard of brown linen—and so, of the rest.—"Your *shame*, and your *infamy*—properly so called, I could"—said the poor man—"well have borne; for my heart would have told me, I did not deserve them—but, forgive me, ye staunch champions for truth and real liberty, I find I am not man enough to see my wife and my little ones perishing around me for want of bread."—He signed the paper.—

On this story, which is undoubtedly authentic, I have no other comment to make, than that which I had from my friend, to whom I owe the relation—that—if this be liberty, and this America—my motto shall no longer be *libertas et natale solum*.

I am, &c. &c.

THOMAS TRUEMAN.

Indian Fields,

—— county, 10 Feb. 1775.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Brig Escape, Robert Callon, Milford.
[illegible] Sally, Thorndick Deland, Salem.

CLEARED.

Ship Britannia, John Watson, Cork.
Ship Hibernia, Thomas Morrison, Londonderry.
Schooner Nancy, William Jones, St. Croix.
Schooner Polly, Reuben Hawes, Figuera.
Sloop Jenny, Timothy Jarvis, North-Carolina.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE POCKET ASSISTANT.

CONTAINING

A CONCISE table for buying and selling any commodity, shewing the amount of any quantity from 1, to 3000 ells, yards, pounds, ounces, &c. at any rate, from 1 farthing, to 6 pounds.

2. Comprehensive tables of simple interest, shewing at one view, the interest of any sum of money, from 1 farthing, to 1000 pounds; and for any time, from 1 day to 365, from 1 month to 11, and from one year to 10, at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.

3. A table of time, shewing the number of days between any two in the year, or from any day in one year, to any in the succeeding year.

4. Tables of exchange, shewing the amount of any sum of money, currency from 1 farthing, to 1000 pounds, reduced into sterling; and the amount of the same sum sterling, reduced into currency, at any rate of exchange, from 120, to 175 per cent.

Accurately calculated, and carefully examined, peculiarly for the use of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

BY

THOMAS BALL,

SCHOOLMASTER at ANNAPOLIS.

CONDITIONS.

1. That the work will be printed in one small volume duodecimo, upon good paper, neatly bound in sheep skin.

2. That the price to the subscribers will be one dollar, to be paid upon delivery of the book.

Such gentlemen and ladies who are inclined to encourage the work, are desired to favour the author with their names as soon as possible, as he is desirous of prosecuting the publication with expedition.

Subscriptions are taken in at Mr. Aikman's, at the Printing-Office, the Coffee-house, Mr. M'Hard's, Mr. Johnsall's, Mr. Middleton's, Mr. Reynolds's, Mr. Harris's, the widow Johnson's, and Mr. Garretson's.

Annapolis, 22 Feb. 1775.

To Mr. Thomas Ball,

SIR,

WE have perused the manuscript copies of your book, called the Pocket Assistant; and think it a work of public utility. From the testimony of the gentleman who examined the copies, we are induced to believe it accurately calculated; we, therefore, wish you success in the publication of it, and are

Sir,

Your very humble servants,

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN, WILLIAM ROOKE,
JOHN DAVIDSON, JOHN H. MACCUBBIN,
THO. HYDE, THO. GASSAWAY, jun
JAMES WILLIAMS, WILLIAM WILKINS.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Annapolis, March 1, 1775.

WHEREAS Mary Craggs, the wife of the subscriber, has eloped from my bed and board without any cause, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting the said Mary Craggs on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof, as witness my hand.

ANTHONY CRAGGS.

Annapolis, 23 Feb. 1775.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public, that the joint dealings between Mr. Robert Armstrong and him, in the trade of chandlers and soap-boilers, were by mutual consent, before proper witnesses (prior to Mr. Armstrong's leaving this city) dissolved; therefore all persons who have any demands, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be adjusted; and it is hoped that such persons who are indebted, on account of the said joint dealings, will, without further notice, discharge the same. 3 w W. HOWARD.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from dragging any seans or nets in the Otter pond, of the Seven Mounts. 2 w W. WORTHINGTON.

February 21, 1775.

THE creditors of the Rev. John Macpherson, are desired to meet at Port-Tobacco on the 17th day of March next, to receive their dividend of what money (belonging to said Macpherson) may then be in the hands of w 3

GEORGE DENT,
JOSIAS HAWKINS, } Trustees.
SAMUEL LOVE,

Annapolis, February 24, 1775.

TO be sold, a likely young country-born negro wench, about 15 years of age. For terms apply to 1 tf WILLIAM NOKE.

Annapolis, February 28, 1775.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a genteel and an agreeable ton'd spiner, 1 tf RICHARD TOOTELL.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in New-garden Township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of this instant, a dark brown or black mare, with a small star in her forehead, dished, 14 hands 1 or 2 inches high, low carriage, thin short mane, both hind feet white, branded C D on the near buttock, paces a travel, and trots smart, has ringbones on the near fore foot at the paster joint, and all round, 5 or 6 years old: Also was taken at the same time a new bag marked Henry Dixon, in full, No. 7, with vermillion. Any person or persons securing the mare only, so as the owner may have her again, shall receive forty shillings reward, and all reasonable charges, and if the thief is brought to justice, the above reward paid by me. 2 HENRY DIXON.

STERLING,

THE property of Henry Dorsey Gough, stands at Perry Hall, Baltimore county, where he will cover at two guineas the season, he is only to go to thirty mares; therefore those that send will stand a better chance of a colt than in the common way; this horse never was hacked, and it is intended never shall, but kept on purpose for covering, he is five years old this spring, handsome, and upwards of fifteen hands high, and well made in proportion: was got by Col. Sharp's noted Othello, and out of a remarkable fine English dray mare; therefore he is what they call in England a coach horse; from this strain out of light mares, they breed those noble horses called hunters, which is preferred to any in Great Britain, for either strength, carriage, or saddle. 2 m

To be sold by way of public vendue, on Saturday the 25th of March next, at the house of Richard Pattock, in Kent county,

EIGHT hundred acres of exceeding good land, lying on the north side of Chester river, in Kent county; the soil is remarkably good for wheat, corn, or tobacco: on said premises are two tenements and two good apple orchards, and about fifteen acres of exceeding good meadow ground, fit to be put into grass in the spring, and 50 acres more may be easily made as good as any in the county; an extraordinary shad fishery may be easily cleared, where plenty of shad may be caught every spring. The whole of the place is so well watered, that in every field of 50 acres, good water may be had. Any person or persons that may incline to purchase said lands, may be shewed the premises by the subscribers any day before the sale. The sale to begin at twelve o'clock on said day, and the terms made known. A good title will be made for the same.

N. B. The above lands may be divided into two or three parcels, by JAMES PEARCE,
GILBERT FALCONER,
TH. BROWNING

Annapolis, March 1, 1775.

To be sold at public vendue, for ready money, at the subscriber's house, on Wednesday the 15th instant,

SOME healthy servants, by trade tailors, and for 4, 5, and 6 years; Likewise sundry kinds of household furniture. w 2 ROBERT WINTER,

N. B. The house to be let. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

Prince George's county, February 22, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, negro Dick, who says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Askew, near Bryan town. His mistress is desired to pay charges, and take him from 2 w FRANK LEEKE, sheriff.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 1st day of January last, a negro man slave named Josh, he sometimes calls himself Josh Collins, 23 years of age, about six feet high, by trade a house-carpenter and joiner; I have reason to believe that he is gone up to Culpepper county, in Virginia, in company with a mulatto man, named Tom, belonging to Mr. James Jordan; he had on, and took with him a cotton jacket and breeches, osnabrig shirt, felt hat, white stockings, and a pair of country shoes. Whoever secures the said negro so that I may get him again, shall receive eight dollars reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, by 3 w CLEMENT GARDINER.

February 14, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, the first instant, a black horse, about fourteen hands high, branded on the shoulder and buttock with the letter W, he has some white spots on his back, occasioned by the saddle, trots, and gallops hard. Whoever will bring the said horse to the subscriber, living near Benedict town, on Patuxent river, shall receive a reward of six dollars. 4 w HENRY TUBMAN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD

STOLEN from the subscriber, living on the head of South river, near Annapolis, a black horse, about 14 hands and 1 inch high, with a blaze face, one hind foot white, with a very thick neck, high crest, paces slow and very easy, he is branded with a womans thimble, there is some gray hairs under his belly near his shearth, and some saddle spots; he is supposed to be carried into Charles or St. Mary's county, he was stolen the 13th instant. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall have twenty shillings reward if ten miles from home, if a greater distance, three pounds, and forty shillings for apprehending the thief if convicted. tf WILLIAM ST. LAWRENCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the adjourned provincial court will set on the second Tuesday in March next, at which time all jurors, witnesses, and other officers, are ordered to attend.

BEVERDY GHISELIN, clerk.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 16, 1775.

A SCHOOLMASTER that can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement, on application to 2 tf SAM. SNOWDEN.

February 15, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Waters, of Prince George's county, lately deceased, are desired to come and pay off their respective accounts; and those who have just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, as they may be adjusted, by w 2 ARNOLD WATERS, executor.

Patowmack, February 10, 1775.

THE noted horse Regulus, formerly the property of Mr. William Beanes—stands this season at my plantation near Piscataway, at thirty shillings a mare the season, or fifteen shillings a leap.—Those gentlemen that choose to send their mares, may depend on their being well taken care of, as I have exceeding good pasturage for them. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away. 5 w WILLIAM LYLES, jun.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Tales, living near Herring creek meeting, taken up as a stray, a black mare, about 12 hands high, has no perceivable mark about her, and trots. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A MAN who has been used to driving a waggon and taking care of horses, such a one who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety and industry, will meet with good wages by the month or year, by applying to the subscriber, living about four miles from Simpson's tavern, in the Upper part of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. 8 w REUBEN MERRYWEATHER.

BADGER,

WILL cover mares this season, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Rope-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 15 hands one inch high, very boney and handsome, imported in 1773; bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Chitworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord march's Bajazet over Kildare course in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gilford; and got lam'd at Epsom; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering. tf JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. Good grass for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

Annapolis, January 23, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, on very reasonable terms, all the medicines and shop furniture, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Shaw; twelve months, or two years credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond, with security, if required, by RUTH SHAW.

N. B. To be sold, or hired, a likely young negro woman.

January 25, 1775.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 14th day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of land lying in the city of Annapolis, distinguished by the number 71, on which are a good brick house and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, innholder. This lot is subject to an incumbrance in the loan-office of £225 sterling. The sale to be on the premises. 6 w WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

February 7, 1775.

To be sold, on Monday the 6th of March next, at Mr. Andrew's, in Joppa, in Harford county,

A TWO story brick-house in said town, in a water lot, (late the property of John Hammond Dorsey, deceased,) has four rooms on a floor, and a fire place in each room, by w 4

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL,
and RICHARD LANE.

Caroline county, January 14, 1775.

THE commissioners appointed for building a court-house and jail in the above county, intend to meet at Melvill's warehouse, on the first day of March next, to agree with any person or persons, that will undertake to erect the said buildings. w 6 RICHARD MASON

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.

WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 poles of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9½ feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees. w 6

To be sold at Belair, in Prince George's county, on Monday the third day of April next,

SEVERAL negro men, women and children, also horses, cows, sheep and other stock; a variety of household furniture, and plantation utensils, being part of the estate which belonged to Col. Tasker. Credit will be given to the purchasers of more than the value of twenty pounds sterling, on their giving bond with security, if required. 2 ts

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Frederick county, February 7, 1775.

On Thursday the 9th day of March next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, will be exposed to the highest bidder, at the plantation where the subscriber now lives, for cash, bills, tobacco, or wheat,

TEN valuable horses, several fine breeding mares, some cattle and hogs, a quantity of Indian corn, two waggons and yokes, one cart, two Dutch fans, a Dutch stove, and a quantity of barrel pork. Likewise will be exposed to sale at the same time, a considerable quantity of household furniture, such as feather-beds, chairs, tables, desks, chest of drawers, and book cases, intirely new, &c. The same day may be rented for two years, the plantation where the subscriber now lives. Credit will be given until the 20th day of August next, on bond, with security. 12 JAMES PERRY.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chester-town, Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 27th day of January last, an indented servant man, named John Daime, by trade a sawyer and rough carpenter: he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and wears short light hair, is of a fair complexion, round shouldered, and stoops when he walks, he speaks something in the west of England dialect. He had on, and took with him, an old claret coloured surtout coat, a home-spun close-bodied light brown ditto, which is much too large for him, a short flannel quilted waistcoat, two osnabrig shirts, a pair of good buck-skin breeches, with a pair of plain yellow knee buckles, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair white, the other brown, and pretty good shoes and shoe buckles; he can write a pretty good hand, and it is probable he will forge a discharge from Capt. Samuel Nicholson, (to whom he indented himself) upon the counter part of his indentures. Whoever secures him in any jail so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges will be paid, by w jun.

148 George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.

THE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. shag and saffron, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders from persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birch; and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here. 3 m

RICHARD THOMPSON.

N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of confidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall continue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on this continent.

FOR SALE;

THE following tracts of land, lying in Worcester county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchellor's Adventure, containing 338 acres; lying on a branch, known by the name of Johnson's Mill Branch. Addition, containing 210 acres, lying on Pocomoke river; they will be sold for sterling or current money. The title indisputable. For terms apply to tf

WILLIAM T. WOOTTON.

N. B. Time will be given for payment of the greatest part of the purchase money if required.

Baltimore, February 6, 1775

TO be let, a large brick-house, situate on the corner of Bridge and Front-street, Baltimore town, near the Upper Bridge, with a cellar under the whole, four convenient rooms and a large passage on the first floor, two lodging and an assembly room on the second, and four on the third, with a brick passage, kitchens, smoak-house, stables, and garden, all in good repair, suitable for an inn-holder or any public business. Any person inclining to rent, may be informed of the terms, by applying to w 5

JOHN GRIFFITH.

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber the 10th instant, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an osnabrig shirt, green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes shod with iron, he may change his dress having other cloaths. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars, JOSEPH IRELAND.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the said negro off. 3 tf

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Baltimore, December 1, 1774.

BEING about to embark for England, I hereby give information to all persons who are indebted to me, or to whom I owe, that the management of my business is committed to the care of Messrs. Samuel Owings and Abraham Eveniry, who are constituted my attornies, with authority to act for me in every thing, as if I myself was personally present. w 4

HENRY THOMPSON.

Rock-Hall, January 23, 1775.

THIS is to inform the public and my friends in general, that I have removed from Talbot court-house where I formerly kept tavern, to Rock-Hall ferry, which was formerly kept by Mr. Bazil Wheeler, but of late by Mr. William Dunn, where I propose to keep the best boats and hands and every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers; those who chuse to favour me with their custom, may depend on the best usage, from the public's most humble servant, 3 ISAAC GREENTREE.

Annapolis, January 24, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber, living in West-street, near the town-gate,

A QUANTITY of superfine and second flour, Madeira wine, old spirit and West-India rum; all which he will sell by wholesale or retail, for ready money only. He likewise has the time of a few indented servants to dispose of, among which is an excellent house carpenter and joiner, and a man who is well acquainted with the military discipline, and is capable of instructing any number of men to go through all the exercise, and can play on the fife. 4 w

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, near Piscataway, on the 5th of November last, a likely negro fellow, twenty-two years of age, about five feet ten inches high; had on an osnabrig coat, old cotton waistcoat without sleeves, old wilton breeches, old thread stockings, a pair of shoes, and plain brass buckles. Whoever secures the fellow so that his master gets him again, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward. 4 w

JAMES HAWKINS.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS there was stolen out of the subscriber's stable, at his plantation, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the road from thence to Baltimore, on the night betwixt the 9th and 10th of December last, a likely bright bay gelding, about fifteen hands high, with a black mane and tail, the mane remarkably thin, particularly in the middle; he trots well, and having been used principally in a carriage, the colour of the hair on his breast will shew the marks of the collar; excepting a few straggling hairs on his forehead, as if an attempt had been made to give him a star there, and a small saddle mark, he hath no white hair upon him; he hath no mark of a branding iron on him; he had on four shoes when he was stolen, and hath very broad flat hoofs. Whoever will apprehend the thief, shall on his conviction, receive a reward of eight dollars, or for the horse four dollars, with reasonable charges if brought from a distance, paid by tf

U. SCOTT.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1775.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

In four pages folio, on a good letter, and demy paper, in size and quality, equal to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, or *Journal*,

THE PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that from the solicitation and encouragement of several gentlemen of reputation, they have entered into a co-partnership, for the purpose of printing a news-paper, to be published weekly on Saturday, which they engage to do, on the most free and impartial principles, consistent with the strictest secrecy and decorum—Upon those principles; and those only, they take the liberty of requesting the patronage of the public, assuring them that the utmost exertion of their abilities and industry in every particular will be used to make the Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser, as improving, instructive, and entertaining as possible. For this purpose they intend giving their readers a relation of the most remarkable and important occurrences, foreign and domestic, collected from the magazines and papers in Europe and America, as well as from other sources, having a particular regard to such matters, as shall most intimately relate to the welfare of the colonies.—To communicate advertisements of every kind—the arrival and departure of ships—all interesting marine intelligence—improvements in agriculture, &c. &c, with such ingenious observations as may tend to the entertainment of the public—nor shall a place be wanting for judicious remarks, essays, moral, historical, political, geographical, and poetical of the learned of both sexes, in this and the neighbouring provinces, whose general assistance is earnestly requested, and to whom the paper shall be ever free, and their productions received with gratitude—fully intending to establish a correspondence in Europe, the several colonies in America, and islands in the West-Indies. They hope that all due encouragement will be given to so laudable an undertaking, and therefore wish to prosecute their design, so soon as a number of subscribers are procured sufficient barely to support the expence, relying on the kindness of the public, for further encouragement, as their performance shall appear to deserve it.

Those ladies and gentlemen, who may please to favour us with their subscriptions, shall (in the city, district of Southwark, and northern liberties) have their papers handed to them, at their respective houses, or if in the country, forwarded by the first opportunity—nor shall any care be wanting, to transmit them to the most distant customers, with all the expedition possible.—the rates of the paper and advertisements will be the same with those now printed in this city—all advertisements shall be inserted in order as they come in, and shall appear in a fair and conspicuous manner—and as it is our wish, to give the most perfect satisfaction, our best endeavours shall not be wanting to make the paper as compleat as possible, nor shall any partial motives, whatsoever, induce us to swerve from the assurances we now give the public.

Together with a publication of the Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser, we propose carrying on the printing business, in a correct, careful, and diligent manner; and any person that may please to employ us, will be attended to with respect and fidelity.

Subscriptions for the Pennsylvania Mercury, and Universal Advertiser, will be taken in by the publishers, at their respective houses; by Anne Catharine Green, at Annapolis; by Mr. John Airey, at the Post-Office, Philadelphia, and by several other gentlemen in this and the neighbouring colonies, to whom subscription papers will be immediately dispatched for that purpose.

We are respectfully the public's
Most obedient friends and servants,
2
EMOCH STORY,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS, son of Joshua.

CAME to the plantation of Joseph White, sen. in Frederick county, near the mouth of Captain John Creek, and Falls of Patowmack, about the beginning of November last, a black and white cow and yearling not marked—also a black and white steer, marked with a crop and swallow fork; which I am informed are the property of my neighbour Dr. Thomas Sprigg Wootton. He, or the owner, is desired to take them away, on proving his property, and paying charges. w 5

FIFTY SHILLINGS REWARD,

STRAYED or stolen on the seventh of January last, from the plantation of Mr. Notley Young, near Gorge-town, a sorrel gelding, about 15 hands high, aged; has a switch tail, a star and narrow blaze on his face, and one hind footlock a little white; his brand, if any not known: he is strong made, paces and moves aukwardly. He was bought about two years ago by Patrick Murray, of Roger Hart in Conococheague settlement, and is supposed if not stolen, to have strayed that way. Whoever brings him back to the above gentleman's plantation, or to the subscriber's on Patuxent, near Belair, Prince George's county, will be entitled to the above reward, from w 5

JOHN ASHTON.

Baltimore, January 31, 1775.

GERMAN osnabrigs, by the piece or bale, and best London bottled wired porter, in casks of six dozen each, to be sold for ready money only, by

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

STOLEN or strayed from the plantation of Sarah Hill, on Friday the 2d of November last, a chestnut sorrel stallion, about 13 hands high, has no brand, is a natural pacer, has a roan spot on his near buttock, and very upright ears. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, shall receive a reward of twenty shillings, and all reasonable charges paid, by w 3

SARAH HILL.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Wells, Pig-Point, taken up as a stray, a black gelding, about thirteen hands and one inch high, five or six years old, paces, trots, and gallops, has a star in his forehead, no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges, w 3

Annapolis, November 1, 1774.

THOMAS PRYSE,

COACH-MAKER, from LONDON.

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from the town-gate, to the house opposite doctor Steuarts, near the stadt-house, where he carries on the said business in all its various branches, as he has supplied himself with exceeding good workmen from London: as also every article of the best sort to a very great amount, consisting of several sets of the best steel springs, spring curtains for coach and chariot, brass boxes, &c. &c. He has also a very good coach and herald painter, that undertakes painting of coaches, chariots, or chairs, either in cyphers, festoons of flowers, or coats of arms, with varnishing, gilding, or japaning, in the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates: those ladies and gentlemen that chuse to favour him with their custom in any of the above branches, may rest assured, that his constant endeavours shall be to give general satisfaction to those that please to employ him, and his favour greatfully acknowledged, by the public's most humble servant, THOMAS PRYSE.

N. B. I still continue the saddling and harness-making business as usual, and hope for encouragement from the public: to be sold as above, a quantity of saddlers orrace, and srenge girth wibs, &c. &c. tf

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WHEREAS Mr. Gerard Henry Schirr, a native of the city of Hamburg, left London some time in the year 1758, being engaged in the service of Mr. Daniel Wolstenholme, then agent for the payment of his majesty's troops at Annapolis, in Maryland; and the said Gerard Henry Schirr, upon arriving at Annapolis, lodged with one Mr. William Clajon, a schoolmaster, living at Annapolis, and afterwards lived with one Mr. John Thompson, sen. also resident at Annapolis aforesaid And in the year 1759 he wrote to England, and desired letters to be directed to him, at Mr. John Bullen's, and Mr. Jonas Green's, Postmaster at Annapolis aforesaid. And whereas no letters have been received from the said Gerard Henry Schirr since that time, nor is it known whether he be living or dead; therefore if any person can give information whether the said Gerard Henry Schirr be now living or dead, if living, where now resident, and may be wrote to, or if dead, at what time and place he died, and whether single or married, and if married, whether he left any or how many children, as something may be heard of greatly to his or their advantage, by applying to 6 w

DANIEL STEPHENSON.

Annapolis, November 23, 1774.

Just imported in the ship Annapolis, Capt. Thomas Eden, from London,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, which are to be sold at a reasonable rate, by tf

WILLIAM WILKINS.

This day is published, by WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis, in two large volumes, handsomely bound and titled, price 16s. currency,

A NEW VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771, undertaken by Capt. James Cook in the ship Endeavour, drawn from his own journal, and from the papers of Joseph Banks, Esq; and published by order of the lords of the admiralty, by JOHN HAWKESWORTH, L.L.D. with cuts, and a map of the whole navigation.—This edition of Cook's voyages contains the whole of the second and third volumes of Hawkesworth's collection of voyages, which was published in London in three volumes, and sold for three guineas.—Where may be had, Poor Will's Almanack for 1775, price 8d. and Father Abraham's pocket Almanack, interleaved with writing paper, price 1s. 13

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a Negro fellow of mine, named Will, is now run away, for having resisted his overseer, by throwing him down, throatling him and striking him sundry times with his fist, it is therefore to be hoped that as he has been guilty of so flagitious a crime that all masters of negroes and servants will encourage the taking of him, by promising them the above reward, which I will pay, either upon his being brought home or his being secured in any gaol within this province: it cannot be doubted but all overseers will be vigilant on this occasion: He is about five feet ten inches high, a very stout likely fellow, with large dull eyes; had on old cotton breeches, new shoes, and yarn stockings, which are of a thread of black and a thread of white, an osnabrig shirt; his other cloaths he left behind. He has an extensive acquaintance in and about Annapolis. There were two more fellows went off at the same time for refusing to assist their overseer, one named Will Jack and the other Sam, had on fearnought jackets, &c. for each of them I will give twenty shillings. tf

ROBERT TYLER.

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POLL'S Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.